TOPICS OF THE PREACHERS

The Bible the Highest Standard by Which People Measure Their Lives.

Conditions by Which Eternal Life Can Be Attained, as Offered by Christ to the Young Man Who Bowed Before Him.

NECESSITY FOR A HIGH STANDARD. Dr. Van Anda Speaks of the Principles That

Should Govern Men's Lives. Yesterday morning there was a large andience at Roberts Park Church to hear Rev. Dr. Van Anda preach on "The Necessity for a High and True Standard." He took as his text the last clause of the tenth verse, sixty-second chapter of Isaiah; "Lift up a standard for the people." He said in beginning that a standard is a rule fixed by competent authority, and cited as examples, standards of weights, measures, coinage and other things. He also showed that there are standards in literature, law. medicine and art, and noted how they are determined. He showed the helpfulness of the ideal of perfection, and that, as it was required by man in all things, so it was demanded above all else in religion; and when the highest and best standard is required there is but one place to look for it, and that is in the word of God. Here it was that Martin Luther looked for the true Christian standard, and, having found it, stood before that magnificent assembly of princes and priests, at the Diet of Worms. Luther was asked, "Are these your books?"

"I assume they are my works," he answered

"Will you deny the errors that are pre-sented in these books?" "Unless I can be convinced by the Scriptures that they are wrong I cannot recant them, since to deny one's conscience is neither safe nor honest."

"And we all know," said the Doctor, "the

end of that controversy. Some say no mat-ter what a man believes if his conduct be right. But there are agreat many men worse than their creed and there are some better. When you come to a manly man or a womanly woman you find persons who have convictions and have the courage of their convictions. They hold up the ensign and cry to the people, 'Rally! rally!' Theirs will be the glory when the work is done and the shouts of triumph go up from the victors. John Wesley believed there was such a thing as a joyous, happy, conscious salvation, and as soon as he got it in his heart he began to preach it. The churches were shut against him, but he went right down to the people, and thus Methodism came to all countries and to all the islands on the habitable globe. The only way to have the truth is to open the word of God. The standard is God. He is infinite in wisdom and in power. His glory is revealed to us by the Redeemer of all men. We find confirmation everywhere that the Bible is the standard. It is all through history, biography, song, than their creed and there are some better. all through history, biography, song, prophecy; and it is to this standard of right, truth and justice that the people of God are to come. Mr. Gladstone said, the other day, that of sixty great persons with whom he had personal acquaintance only five denied the Christian religion, and he mentioned four or five of the most eminent physicians of Great Britain, and said that every one was a humble believer in Jesus Christ."

Speaking of Christian experience and the consciousness of salvation, Dr. Van Anda gave an illustration. "It was," said he, "at a time when the Scioto river had swollen into a torrent and overflowed its banks. My little girl was missing and a neighbor had seen overflowed missing and a neighbor had seen her going in the direction of the water. The bells were rung in the city, and we made search for her. At last she was found, as it was growing dark, leaning against a post, where she had cried herself almost to sleep. I gathered her in my arms and pressed her to my heart. There was nobody there to say don't get excited; this is not your little girl, or this may not be your child, after all. So, when we lay hold on the everlasting Christ, and feel that we are in his strong arms, we are comforted. are in his strong arms, we are comforted, and we have no doubt about it."

THE CHANCE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Dr. Rondthaler Talks to Them of Christ's

Offer of Eternal Life. At the Tabernacle, yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. J. A. Rondthaler discussed the seventeenth to twenty-second verses of the tenth

chapter of Mark. And when He was gone forth into the way there came one running and kneeled to Him and asked Him, "Good Master, what shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?"

And Jesus said unto him, "Why callest thou me good! There is none good but one, and that

"Thou knowest the commandments: Do not commit adultery, do not kill, do not steal, do not bear false witness, defraud not, honor thy father

And he answered and said unto him, "Master, all these have I observed from my youth." said unto him, "One thing thou lackest; go thy way, sell whatsoever thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven; and come take up the cross and follow me." And he was sad at that saying, and went away

grieved; for he had great possessions. "What a pity it is," said the reverend gentleman, "that the young man mentioned in the text, who had such a chance for eternal life, who did so much himself toward winning the prize, should, when it was just within his grasp, let it slip because he would not close his hand on it. Such a companionable young man he was, so lovable that Christ himself was drawn to him. Brave as he was, however, he flinched. Why did he not measure time on eternity? What a pity he could not turn his eyes from his own little columns of figures, and look at God's great balance, sheet. Following Christ has proved in thousands of cases the most beautiful life ever known. Young people, I think so often as I stand before you at these Sundaymorning services, as I see you in stores and warehouses or on your way to school of what glorious opportunities you have of following Christ. You are so brave in your hearts and inspirations, you give us so much enthusiasm. Some of you are bearing heavy burdens and the world does not know it. There is so much in you worthy of being saved. Brave as you are, though, there are those of you who are not brave enough to face eternity. You think it so far away that you will not cross the bridge till you come to it. Why eternal life begins now. You are so keen in your sight that you need no glasses to read. sight that you need no glasses to read. Then why are you not keen-sighted enough to read aright the words 'rich toward.' Let

us measure you as the young man of the text was measured. Here was one who wanted eternal life. 'Give me something

to do,' said he, 'that I may enter into eter-

nal life.' To make advances to Christ was

to vitiate his chances among the scribes

and Pharisees, for Christ was not popular.

Yet he bows before Christ and reverences

Him, because he is brave and wants eternal

"There is nowadays," continued the "too much of the Nicospirit: too many people who want Christ's credentials proved, want eternal life proved to their souls. You may call them the unthinking mass, but it is not so. The deepest thinking to which a mind can give itself is the great problem, what can I do to be saved? The man or woman who wants to know that will not be brave for heroism's sake, but for the sake of eternal life, and for that I plead this morning. All are more or less unsatisfied until Christ says 'my peace be with you.' You may say as much as you please, you are not satisfied until then. You have your hungry times. They may be of short duration, may come just after you have been enjoying life to its fullest extent, yet you have them. Depressed spirits are the soul's hungry times. Will would it be if we read ourselves more truly, and instead of saying 'I am tired and need a little lenten season to rest up,' would say, 'It is the longing for eternal life.' Woe to the man or woman to whom the thought has not come, 'I am better than my money, better than my appetite, better than my frivolity and pleasure.' Dissatisfaction with the world in whatever form its come his God's in whatever form it come is God's message. Sometimes this soul hunger comes after disappointment instead of after satiety. You have been foiled in some cherished purpose, floored by some to be comforted." "Poor fellew! of course it did. Pity he couldn't get Salvation Oil. Only 25c."

stantial comes to you. It is God's message. Blessed is the man or woman who sometimes experiences the starving soul, and wants it satisfied."

wants it satisfied."

The Doctor said the young man of the text was a type of many who halt at the gate of eternal life because they cannot take everything with them into the kingdom of God. "You cannot do it," he continued; "something must be left out. Perhaps, after hearing me some of you will turn away. I am sorry, but I cannot help it. Many are afraid to burn their bridges behind them. The fellowship of heaven will be an idealized commune, a fellowship of true, pure communistic life. Yet, notwithstanding the commune is the ideal of heaven and the bane of the governments of this earth, Christ did not teach the idea. There is no trace of it in the epistles of the gentiles. It is not the letter of a rule that we are called upon to obey. When Christ said 'sell all thou hast' He laid down the condition of eternal life that must be observed. Whatever stands between yourobserved. Whatever stands between yourself and Christ must be cut away. A revelation of the inner life of people convinces me that there is much more living in the spirit of Christ's words than we are apt to think. I am not going to hide things from you for I am speaking to brave young men and women here this morning. There are and women here this morning. There are different tests, and what yours will be I do not know. That of sincerity comes to everyone. God carves a cross for every individual life just as He carves a blessing for every one of of His followers. Take up your cross. The greatest mistake you could make would be to stay out of Christ's kingdom until you are tested. Eternal life. For the once face those words, men and women. You say, 'Oh, we will; but what's the use of crossing a bridge until you come to it?' The roads are many, and you can only cross that bridge your road leads to. How is it, men and women? I leave this question with you: 'Are you making your own eternity, or is Christ preparing it for you?'"

Results of Six Years' Work. Yesterday closed the sixth year of Rev. R. V. Hunter's pastorate in the Seventh Presbyterian Church. During that time there have been 390 additions to the church and 155 baptisms. The collections have increased from \$2,500 for the first year to \$6,610 for the fifth year. The present fiscal year does not close until April 1. The church membership has increased from 240 in 1885 to about 500, the present membership. The Sabbath-school has increased during the six years from an average at during the six years from an average at-tendance of 200 to about 500. During that time a new house of worship has been built. The sermon last night was preceded by a short review of the six years.

SACRAMENTAL CONFESSION. Cardinal Gibbons Preaches the Second Sermon of His Lenten Series on the Subject. BALTIMORE, Md., March 2.-Cardinal Gibbons preached at the high mass, to-day, the second of his series of lenten sermons. It was what may be termed a presentation and refutation of the popular objections against sacramental confession. To the first objection-that sacramental confession is a human invention and not a divine ordinance-his Eminence stated that it is an institution dating from apostolic times. It is spoken of by the Council of Trent, in the sixteenth century, and by the Council of Lateran, in the thirteenth century. It is practiced by the Greek Church, which separated from the Western Church in the nineteenth century, and by the Nestorians and other Christian bodies, that have been separated from the Western Church since the fourth and fifth centuries. It was impossible for practice of confession to have had its origin between apostolic times and the fourth centuryhad its origin between apostolic times and the fourth century—for the teachings of our divine Savior and His apostles had made too vivid an impression on the minds of the primitive Christians to be easily effaced. And the worst enemies of Christianity admit that no spot or wrinkle had disfigured the fair visage of the church during the first three centuries, which is commonly regarded as the golden age of her existence. To the second objection—that it is a blasphemy for a man to presume to forgive sins for a man to presume to forgive sins—his Eminence interposed that it is not a blasphemy, since the priest acts in the name of and by virtue of the authority of Christ.

The Cardinal then said that there is another objection, which it is difficut to kill, which has been refuted over and over again, and which, like Banquo's ghost, will not down. If driven out of the city by the torch of truth, it will hide itself for awhile, and make its rounds again. This was the charge that a price is paid for hearing confessions and giving absolution. After an experience of thirty years, the Cardinal said, he had yet to hear of any clergyman ever receiving the slightest compensation for absolving penitents in the tribunal of penance, and the priest who would put a price upon such sacred duties would hold himself liable to

very severe penalties. The Cardinal closed his sermon by saying that he regarded the practice of confession as one of the most merciful agencies ever established by Almighty God to lift up souls from the mire of sin. In some respects the confessional is a more potent agency for good than the pulpit. In the pulpit we scatter the seed of the word of God, and in the tribunal of penance the harvest is reached. In the pult words are addressed to all in general n the confessional the priest speaks to the heart of the penitent and guards him against the occasion of sin. Many a man who entered the tribunal of penance with a heavy heart and a troubled conscience has come forth with a joyous countenance and an elastic step. And if you ask him the cause he will say, with the prodigal son: "I was lost and I am found; I was dead and I am come to life again."

Mr. Cleveland's Real-Estate Venture.

It is announced that ex-President Cleveland has sold his country place at Oakview, near Georgetown, for \$140,000, and that by this sale he has realized a profit of \$100,000. There are a good many persons here who will always believe that if any such sum as that stated in the local papers was realized from this sale that the President has realized a much larger profit than \$100,000. It has been insisted by many that President Cleveland paid only \$11,000 for this property. It has been even stated that he paid nothing, and that he was presented with this tract by the syndicate which, at the beginning of the Cleveland administration, organized a speculative movement in suburban property. The scandal of this real-estate syndicate has never been satisfactorily explained. The people have never been informed how it could happen that such extensive improvements were planned and in part executed by Cleveland's officials in the direction which could benefit the property controlled by this syndicate and practically none other, and why it was that appropriations voted by Congress for other purposes should have been diverted with the knowledge and evident approval of the Cleveland administration. The Democratic leaders who knew most about that operation deemed it expedient to have as little said about it in the campaign as possible.

The President and Office-Brokers.

Minneapolis Tribune. President Harrison is giving the country a magnificent administration. His appointments have reinvigorated every branch of the public service. He and his heads of departments form a harmonious family of able and intelligent administrators, in whose hands the executive government is as well managed as any on earth. We see the curious phenomenon of politicians praising the administration and disparaging the chief administrator. When the reasons are closely sought, it invariably proves to be the case that the critics have only such charges against Mr. Harrison as that he has "snubbed" some importunate Congressman who insisted upon arguing about a village postoffice appointment for the tenth time. Always and invariably the trouble is over some wretched office.

A Trying Moment for an Editor.

It is bad enough to have to sit in a street car next neighbor to a school-girl crunching candy, and worse to be wedged in with one who chews gum vociferously; but real tort-ure comes when you find yourself cheek by jowl with a young man who bites, chews, snaps, cracks and fairly whistles through his quill toothpick. It is a growing custom, and, in downright offensiveness, takes rank with the cigarette habit.

UNCERTAINTY may attend business ventures and enterprises, but it never attends the prompt administration of Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup. Price

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Freight Traffic Drops Off Sharply. The train records show that 1,384 fewer loaded cars were received and forwarded at Indianapolis last week than in the week previous, making last week's movement the lightest in any week since Oct. 1. Eastbound the tonnage fell off, the grain movement being unusually light and export business down to a minimum. Not at any. time in the last five years has the export tonnage out of this territory been as light as for thirty days past. There was a considerable decrease in shipments of live stock, although the shipments compare favorably with the corresponding period last year. West-bound there is some increase in tonnage shown, and from this on until midsummer a heavy movement of west-bound freight may be looked for. The west-bound freight may be looked for. The movement of east and west-bound traffic is now very well equalized. The Vandalia last week forwarded from this point 890 and brought in from the West 887 loaded cars; the C., St. L. & P. forwarded 614 and brought in 616 loaded cars; over the Cleveland division of the Big Fourthere were received 832 and forwarded 1,061 loaded cars, and the movement over the other lines was much in 832 and forwarded 1,061 loaded cars, and the movement over the other lines was much in the same proportion. The west-bound shipments consist largely of dry goods and machinery. North-and-south roads are doing fairly well, the heavy shipments of ice from the north helping them out greatly. Shipments of lumber from the Southern pine districts to the Northern car-works are heavy, and the shipments of timber in the rough from Tennessee and Alabama are large, the weather North having effectually stopped the shipments in here from points in Indiana. Local business is good, all things considered, and demonstrates that Indianapolis is enlarging the territory which draws its supplies from this market. The movement of agricultural implements is heavy—on some roads reaching trainloads daily. The bulk of the hog crop has apparently been forwarded to the market, the receipts the last few days having dropped off sharply. Below is given the number of cars received and forwarded in the week ending March 1 as compared with the corresponding weeks of 1889 and 1888:

Loaded Loaded Loaded cars, cars, cars, 1890. 1889. 1888. Name of Road. L., N. A. & C. Air-line.... 712 495 1,962 492 931 305 C., H. &D. (Ind'p'l's div.) 394 748 392 1,230 620 722 1,975 2,218 Penn. lines I. & V...... J., M. & I... Chicago div. Colu'b's div. 1,614 748 812 2,274 2,351 Springf'ld div Peorla, div... Chi. div C.,C.,C. & St. L Cin. div..... St. L. div 1,811 1,857 Total movement....... 19,682 22,013 19,724

Party Rates Withdrawn. The Pennsylvania has taken the initiatory step in withdrawing party rates from sale. The order took effect on March 1, and is in conformity with the decision of the Interstate-commerce Commission declaring party rates illegal. The Pennsylvania passenger department, in its instructions to its agents, directs that all present contracts be maintained, but, with that exception, and taking effect at once, no more party rates shall be contracted for or sold. General Passenger Agent Shattuc, of the Ohio & Mississippi road, states that he is advised by the legal counsel of the road that party rates are legal, and he intends to use them under that advice until the higher courts pronounce them unlawful. Indications are that a number of roads will be tions are that a number of roads will be slow in withdrawing these rates, and an appeal to the courts will probably be made before this action becomes uniform.

February Business.

Belt road engines handled last month 3,239 car-loads of live stock, against 3,426 in February, 1889; decrease this year 187 cars. There were transferred over the Belt road in the month of February, 53,052 cars, against 51,401 cars in the corresponding month of 1889; increase this year, 1,641

There were handled on private switches located on the Belt road last month 2,162 loaded cars, against 1,886 in the correspond-ing month of 1889; increase this year, 276

There were handled at the city freight depots of the Pennsylvania Company, last month, 23,352,087 pounds of freight, representing 2,547 cars. The increase in tennage over February, 1889, was 3,112,061 pounds.

In the month of February there were received and forwarded at Indianapolis a total of 85,971 cars, of which number 66,323 were loaded; in the corresponding month, 1889, there were handled at this point a total of 85,472 cars, of which number 65,490 were loaded; increase in total number of cars bandled last month over February, 1889, 499; in number of loaded cars, 832.

Rumor About the B. & O. and C. & A. CHICAGO, March 1.-The latest gossip | vorce granted defendant. concerning the Baltimore & Ohio and its alleged plans for obtaining a foothold in this city is to the effect that one of the schemes under consideration by the management of the company is the purchase of the Chicago & Atlantic road. This would not only give the Baltimore & Ohio firstclass terminal facilities, which it needs above all things, but would add to its system a line of road that, by the construction of a thirty-mile link between Marion, O., and Mount Vernon, O., would materially shorten its route between Chicago and Eastern points, thus making possible more equal competition with the Pennsylvania system. In such an event the B. & O. would have practically a double track west of Pittsburg, with local traffic in two distinct portions of that territory. Upon how much foundation the gossip in this connection rests it would be difficult to say. The general opinion has been that the Erie Railroad Company would eventually absorb or secure control of the Chicago & At-

Personal, Local and General Notes. A certain Western line has notified its conductors to take up "Clergyman's Permit No. 1271," and to report the name of the minister presenting it, he having used it improperly.

H. H. Porter, president of the Duinth & Iron Range road, has found good positions for Vice-president Kimball and Trainmaster Brimson, both of whom are excellent railroad men. The Ohio Falls Car-works Company is

now turning out more work than at any time in its history. Several of the depart-ments have returned to the old system of paying by the day, instead of the piece. The Big Four people will to-day begin to receive all classes of freight for Cincinnati and Eastern connections. Side-tracks here and switches between here and Cincinnati are full of freights held back by the high

John Burton, late general manager of the New York, Ontario & Western road, has been appointed general freight agent of the Grand Trunk road, vice Thomas Tandy, deceased. Mr. Burton began railroad life on the Great Western road as a clerk.

The Mackey syndicate is already agitating the extending of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road to St. Louis on an old line surveyed years ago. It will require the building of ninety-eight miles of road through a country now well supplied with railroad facilities. There will be but little heavy work to do on the proposed line, however.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road earned, in the third week of February, \$39,896; increase overlearnings for the corresponding week last year, \$1,347. The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City earned \$31,-250; increase this year, \$15,113. The Chesapeake & Ohio earned \$141,529; increase this year, \$35,115. The Wabash earned \$241,230; increase this year, \$23,140.

The January earnings of the Pennsyl vania system were ahead of the best yet reported. Both in net and in gross the improvement is striking, and the changes west of Pittsburg are as satisfactory as on the lines east of that point. February, it is stated, will show a proportionately fa-vorable exhibit, although there were but twenty-three working days in the month.

C. M. Bennett, superintendent of the eastern division of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg road, which extends from Indianapolis to Columbus, is to succeed Charles Watts as superintendent of the Chicago division, and F. G. Darlington,

enperintendent of the Cincinnati & Muskigum Valley road, will succeed Ma Bennett on this division. The successor of Mr. Darlington on the Valley road is to be one of the engineers of maintenance of way on the Northwestern system.

The Chicago & Alton, the Iron Mountain, the Texas Pacific and the Mexican Central roads are sending out invitations to general passenger agents to accept the hospitalities of the fully-equipped vestibule train which is to leave Chicago on the 10th of this month to carry the delegates to the annual meeting of the Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association, which convenes in the city of Mexico one week from Wednesday.

In an interview at St. Louis, yesterday, John O'Day, vice-president of St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, stated that he had tendered his resignation and would retire from active connection with the company. He was reticent as to the reasons for his actions, and intimated that other surprises would follow. President Winslow will be in St. Louis to-day to straighten out the troubles in the general office there.

There are now fourteen rooms on the line of the New York Central road devoted to the use of employes when off duty as places of rest, recreation, education and religious instruction. No intoxicating liquors are allowed in them. Cornelius Vanderbilt is one of the chief supporters of these institutions, which have bath-rooms, reading-rooms and well-furnished parlors. At five points the buildings are owned by New York Central employees York Central employes.

Peter Doyle, a Pennsylvania locomotive firemen, carried a \$1,500 insurance policy in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, which was payable to his sister at the time it was issued, but there has been no trace of her since the Johnstown disaster. She, at the time, being in Johnstown, is supposed to have been drowned. Mr. Doyle, before dying, supposing her to be dead and also all other relatives, assigned the benefit, to a man named Peters who the benefit to a man named Peters, who, he said, was his cousin. Since his death his mother, living at Beloit, comes forward and claims the benefit. The law of the organization is that the benefit must be paid only to a relative, and who to pay Doyle's insurance to is a question difficult to settle, if Peters proves to be a relative, which is questioned.

The Court Record.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. 13945. Susan S. Joseph vs. Melvin B. Fisher et al. Wells C. C. Affirmed. Fisher et al. Wells C. C. Affirmed.
Mitchell, C. J.—A conveyance prior to 1853
under a power of attorney defectively acknowledged, which conferred ample authority to make a sale, made the purchaser the equitable owner of the land, entitled to enforce a conveyance of the legal
title, subject only to such right of dower
as the law gave to the vendor's wife at
the time the contract of purchase was completed. The purchaser having acquired a
vested interest prior to the enactment of
the law of 1852, which gave the wife onethird in fee, was not affected by that law.
The subsequent marriage of the owner of The subsequent marriage of the owner of the land did not revoke or affect the power of attorney previously executed so far as to take away the power of the agent to make a valid executory contract for the sale of the land.

14019. J. Mahlon Coffin vs. John M. Car-nahan et al. Fountain C. C. Affirmed. Elliott, J.-A plaintiff cannot succeed in an action on a written instrument by proving one in parol of accounting for its absence.

15090. Harvey Lott vs. State. Spencer C. C. Reversed. Olds J. The defendant was a mail-carrier and had a sub-contract for carrying mail on two routes. The day on which he is charged with carrying a pistol concealed he had carried the mail on one route, and on his return to the starting one route, and on his return to the starting place, without going to his home, he went to take charge of the mail on the other route, and while on his way he stepped in

route, and while on his way he stepped in at a hotel office to wait for repairs to his cart, and made a harmless exposition of his pistol. Held, he was a traveler and not liable to prosecution; Sec. 1985.

14079. Geo. M. Stanford et al. vs. Broadway Savings and Loan Company. Hamilton C. C. Affirmed. Coffey, J.—Where a complaint on foreclosure of a mortgage alleges that the money was borrowed and used by the wife for the purpose of discharging a lien on the mortgaged premises, which was the separate property of the wife, the answer, to be good, should contain a denial of the allegation or facts pleaded, from which it clearly appears that such was not the case. was not the case.

14345. Louisville Underwriters vs. Albert Durland et al. Vanderburg C. C. Affirmed. Berkshire, J.—Action upon marine insurance policy. The policy provided: "Warranted by the assured that this company shall be free from all claims for loss or damage arising from, or caused by, " " the bursting of boilers, by the collapsing of flues, or from consequences of any character resulting from either of the foregoing exceptions." Complaint that the loss was not caused by the explosion of any boiler, and alleges generally that plaintiff had performed all the conditions on his part. Held, That the company was bound to the insured for all losses caused by fire while they were running and operating the steamer, except fires caused by the explosion of boilers. Durland et al. Vanderburg C. C. Affirmed. ion of boilers.

14024. John Dearmond vs. George W. Ballou. Decatur C. C. Rehearing denied. SUPERIOR COURT. Room 1-Hon. Napoleon B. Taylor, Judge.

Anna Hugo vs. John Hugo; divorce. Di-Florence M. Adkinson vs. Wm. P. Adkinson et al.; for support. Finding for plaint-

New Suit Filed. William P. Ellison et al. vs. Thomas P. Egan: on account. Demand, \$650. CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. Livingston Howland, Judge. Lena Cubert vs. Washington Cubert; divorce. Motion for new trial overruled. Geo. W. Armstrong vs. L. A. Fulmer et al.; on account. Finding for defendants. Bridget Conners vs. Jeremiah Sheehan's estate; claim. Motion for new trial over-John B. Knight vs. John Spahr et al.; replevin. Finding for plaintiff.

Hospital and Dispensary Examinations. The competitive examinations to fill vacancies in the corps of physicians for the City Hospital and City Dispensary will begin this morning, and will last three days. Two will be selected for each. There will be five examinations on seven subjects. The first will begin at 9 oclock this morning, and will be by Dr. Theodore Wagner, on obstetrics. At seven o'clock this evening Dr. L. C. Kline will conduct examinations on materia medica and chemistry. To-morrow morning's examinations will be by Dr. R. F. Stone, on the practice of medicine, and that in the evening will be by Dr. W. E. Jeffries, on surgery. The closing examination, on Wednesday evening, will be by Dr. G. J. Cook, and will treat anatomy and physiology.

The Liberty Head on the Dollar. Interview with R. A. McClure.

"Mr. Morgan, in order to get the design for the head which was accepted, and which is on the face of our silver dollar of to-day, selected as his model Miss Annie Williams, a young lady school-teacher, who had, Mr. Morgan said to me, 'the purely American features.' Quite a number of people have been under the impression that Mr. Morgan's wife's head had been used as a model for the perfection of the design, but I know differently. At that time I was the coiner of this mint, and Mr. Morgan and I were quite intimate. I learned who the lady was whose head was being used as a model, but of course it would have been unbecoming in me to have mentioned the matter outside."

Vitality of the Snail.

Longman's Magazine The snail is blessed with very great powers of vitality. A case is recorded of an Egyptian desert snail which came to life upon being immersed in warm water after it had passed four years glued to a card in the British Museum. Some specimens in the collection of a naturalist revived after they had apparently been dead for fifteen years, and snails frozen for weeks together in solid blocks of ice have recovered on being thawed out. The eggs of this creature | doubted whether Messrs. Wanamaker and are as hard to destroy as himself. They | Clarkson tamely submitted to the domiseem perfectly indifferent to freezing, and | neering talk of the Georgia two-for-a-nickel have been known to prove productive after having been shriveled up in an oven to the semblance of grains of sand.

Chicago's Condition.

Philadelphia Press. Chicago is "delirious with delight" over her capture of the world's fair, according to advices from that town. "Delight" must be a new Western word for it.

For the cure of all female disorders and irreg-ularities, Ayer's Sarsaparilla has no equal.

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THAT GEORGIA POSTOFFICE. Facts About That Great Wanamaker Boycott -Only a Congressman's Scheme.

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Some echoes have reached Georgia of startling stories in Northern Democratic newspapers of great excitement sweeping through this State over the appointment of Madison Davis, colored, as postmaster at Athens. The statement that there is any commotion at Athens or elsewhere over this appointment is news to Georgians. So also is the statement that there is widespread indiguation against Postmastergeneral Wanamaker, or that any boycott of alarming proportions is being made against the dry-goods firm in which Mr. Wanamaker has a private interest. The truth is that Congressman Carlton's attempt to se-cure a renomination by posing as having had a quarrel with a Republican Cabinet officer is the whole cause and substance of this tempest in a teapot.

A recent visit to Athens discloses some plain truths. In the first place, Madison Davis has in his veins possibly one drop of black blood in ten. He is well educated, fully qualified for the position, and has already proved himself an efficient post-master, having served under Arthur's administration. He is very popular among the colored people, who far outnumber the whites in Athens. No white man has said aught against him, except that he is "a nigger." In point of character any impartial judge would pronounce Davis the su-perior of W. B. Burnett, the white incumbent. It is also a fact that Davis's appli-cation for appointment, which was made upon the recommendation of Colonel Buck, chairman of the Republican State commit-tee. was indorsed by many leading citizens among the white population.

Congressman Carlton has written several

fiery letters about how brave he has been in threatening the Postmaster-general. But the facts have been known to his friends in his own district that he has in reality been as meek as a lamb before Mr. Wanamaker, and has been brave enough to abuse him only behind his back, and by anonymous correspondence in local newspapers. The Atlanta News, commenting upon Mr. Carlton's performances, says: "It is a strange card to play, but it seems to be the winning one, for a Georgia Congressman to insist upon a re-election just because he jawed a Cabinet officer. This is the ground on which Congressman Carlton demands re-nomination, viz., that he gave Mr. Wanamaker a piece of his mind. It will be doubted whether Messrs. Wanamaker and

Congressman.' The talk in some of the newspapers of the State about the appointment of Davis at Athens might alarm a stranger, but only amuse those here.

Another Set-Back for Chauncey.

Chicago Journal.

Chauncey M. Depew says that he should be most happy to open the fair for Chicago. Chicago would be pleased to have him do so were it not for one Benjamin Harrison. President of the United States, who will perform that duty.

BAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

From Indianapolis Union Station. ennsulvania Lines East-West-South-North, Trains run by Central Standard Time.

Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore, d 4:30 a m.

Washington, Philadelphia and New 2 2:55 p m.

Arrive from the East, d 11:40am., d 12:50 pm., and d 10:20 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:50 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:40 am.

Leave for Chicago, d 10:35 am., d 12:20 am.

arrive from Chicago, d 4:05 pm.; d 3:55 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 4:00 am, 7:35 am., d 4:10 pm., 5:20 pm. Arrive from Louisville, 9:56 am., d 10:30 am., 5:50 pm., d 12:15 am. Leave for Vincennes and Cairo 7:25 am., 4:10 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 10:30 am., 5:10 pm.

d, daily; other trains except Sunday.



Leave, going East. *7:15 p.m. *4:00 a.m. Leave, going West.... *7:45 am 11:15 p.m., 12:05 noon, 5:00 p. m.

Arrive, from Best. *7:20 a. m. *10:40 p. m.

Arrive, from West....*6:45 p.m., *3:40 a.m., 2:40 p.m.

10:15 a. m.

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